

Panaji, 29th September, 1994 (Asvina 7, 1916)

397 94
SERIES I No. 26

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF GOA

GOVERNMENT OF GOA

Transport Department

Notification

6/3/94-TPT

The following Notifications issued by Ministry of Surface Transport, New Delhi are hereby republished for general information of the public:

- 1) No. G. S. R. 799 (E) dated 30-12-93 regarding Central Motor Vehicles (Third Amendment) Rules, 1993;
- 2) No. G. S. R. 609 (E) dated 15-9-93 regarding mass emission standards for Petrol Driven vehicles;
- 3) No. S.O. 94 (E) dated 13-12-93 regarding the amendment to clause (g) of sub-section (3) of section 66 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988; and
- 4) No. S. O. 1(E) dated 7-1-94 regarding amendment to the rule 124 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

Maria A. Rodrigues, Under Secretary (Transport)

Panaji, 10th May, 1994.

Govt. of India

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 7th January, 1994.

Notification

S. O. No. 1(E). In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 124 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Surface Transport (Road Transport Division) S. O. No. 201, dated the 26th March, 1993, published in the Extraordinary

issue of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i) namely :-

2. In the entry in Column 3, against item No. 19, for the words " six months " the words " twelve months " shall be substituted.

C. S. KHAIRWAL
Joint Secretary to the Government of India
F. No. RT-11048/1/93-MVL

Govt. of India/Bharat Sarkar
Ministry of Surface Transport
(Jal Bhootal Mantralaaya)
Transport Wing/Parivahan Paksha

New Delhi, the 13th December, 1993

Notification

S.O. No. 944 (E). In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (g) of sub-section (3) of section 66 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, (59 of 1988), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Surface Transport, No. 414 (E) dated the 8th June, 1989, published in the Extraordinary issue of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), namely :-

For Clause ' C ', the following shall be substituted, namely :-

" (c) not carry any goods of commercial nature or any passenger other than the driver, one mechanic, one engineer and two attendants and every such driver, mechanic, engineer or attendant shall carry identity cards or letter of identity issued by the manufacturers or the dealer, but may carry instruments and test equipments etc. for test purposes.

2. This notification shall come into force with effect from the date of its publication.

C. S. KHAIRWAL,
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India
File No. RT- 11028/9/93-MVL

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(Road Transport Division)

New Delhi, the 15th Sept., 1993.

Notification

G. S. R. 609 (E) — The Draft of certain rules further to amend the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, which the Central Government proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (m) of sub-section (1) of Section 110 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988) was published vide notification No. GSR 859 (E) dated 6th November, 1993 in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (1) inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby within 45 days from the date on which copies of said notification published in the Gazette of India were made available to the public.

And whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on the 26th November, 1992. And whereas the objections and suggestions received have been considered.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 110 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules:

RULES

In the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, after sub-rule (8) of Rule 115, the following shall be added, namely:-

"(9) Mass emission standard for diesel vehicles effective from the 1st April, 1996.

Vehicles Category	HC* (g/KWH)	CO* (g/KWH)	NOx (g/KWH)	Smoke
Medium & heavy over 3.5 Ton/GVW	2.4	11.2	14.4	***
Light diesel up to 3.5 Ton/GVW or Reference mass R (Kg)	2.4	11.2	14.4	***
R < 1020	5.0	2.0		
1020 < R < 1250	5.7	2.2		
1250 < R < 1470	6.4	2.5		
1470 < R < 1700	7.0	2.7		
1700 < R < 1930	7.7	2.9		
1930 < R < 2150	8.2	3.5		
R > 2150	9.0	4.0		

Note

* The test cycle is as per 13 mode cycle on dynamometer.
** The test should be as per Indian driving cycle with cold start.

*** The emissions of visible pollutants (smoke) shall not exceed the limit value to smoke density. When expressed as light absorption coefficient given below for various nominal flows when tested at constant speeds over full load. (As indicated at Annexure I).

Mass Emission standards for Petrol driven vehicles effective from 1st April, 1996.

i) Passenger Cars

Cubic Capacity (cm ³)	Carbon Monoxide (gm/km)	HC+NOX (gm/km)
<1400	8.68	3.00
>1400 <2000	11.20	3.84
>2000	12.40	4.36

Note: 1. The tests will be as per Indian Driving Cycle with warm start.
2. There should be no crankcase emission.
3. Evaporative emission should not be more than 2.0 g/test.

ii) Three Wheelers (for all categories)

CO—gms/1km	6.75
HC+NOX—gms/1km	5.40

iii) Two Wheelers (for all categories)

CO—gms/1 km	4.50
HC+NOX—gms/1 km	3.60

Two and Three Wheeler vehicles:

Light Duty vehicles :
(Passenger cars)

20% relaxation in the standards for Carbon Monoxide and 20% in combined HC & NOx for the COP volumes would be given.

Two & Three wheeler vehicles:

10% relaxation in the standards for Carbon Monoxide and 20% in combined HC & NOx for the COP volumes would be given.

Foot Note:

The Principal Rules were published vide Notification No. GSR 590 (E) dated 2-6-89 in the Gazette of India and have been subsequently amended vide Gazette Notification Nos. given below:-

1. GSR No. 933 (E) dated 28-10-1989.
2. GSR No. 338 (E) dated 26-3-1993.

C. S. KIIA/RWAL
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India
F. No. RT-11011-5-91-MVL (Vol. II)

ANNEXURE I

Nominal Flow G (l/s)	Light Absorption Coefficient K(m-1)
42	2.00
45	1.91
50	1.82
55	1.75
60	1.68
65	1.61
70	1.56
75	1.50
80	1.46
85	1.41
90	1.38
95	1.34
100	1.31
105	1.27
110	1.25
115	1.22
120	1.20
125	1.17
130	1.15
135	1.13
140	1.11
145	1.09
150	1.07
155	1.05
160	1.04
165	1.02
170	1.01
175	1.00
180	0.99
185	0.97
190	0.96
195	0.95
200	0.93

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 30th December, 1993

Notification

G. S. R. 799 (E)—The Draft of the Central Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 1993, which the Central Government proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (14) of section 88 and section 110 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988) was published in the Notification No. GSR, 643 (E) dated 7th October 1993, Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II section 3, sub-section (i) inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby within 45 days from the date of which copies of the said notification published in the Gazette of India were made available to the public.

And whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on the 3rd November, 1993. And whereas, no objections and suggestions have been received.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (14) of section 88 and section 110 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Motor Vehicles (Third Amendment) Rules, 1993.
 (2) They shall extend to the whole of India
 (3) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In rule 87 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules) after sub-rule (2), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:-

“(2A) The Authority which grants the authorisation shall inform the State Transport Authorities concerned the registration number of the Motor Vehicle, the name and address of the permit holder and the period for which the said authorisation is valid.”

3. In rule 88 of the said rules, in the sub-rules (1) and (3) and in the Explanation under sub-rule (3) for the words “nine years”, the words “twelve years” shall be substituted.

4. In rule 126A of the said rules, for the words and figures “the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988) or rules and orders made thereunder”, the word and figures “rule 115”, shall be substituted.

C. S. KHAIRWAL

Joint Secretary to the Govt of India

File No. RT- 11028/3/93-MVL

Foot Note:

The principal rules were published in the Gazette of India, in the Ministry of Surface Transport notification No. 590 (E) dated 2nd June, 1989 and were subsequently amended vide Gazette notification as follows:-

- (1) GSR No. 666(E) dated 30th June, 1989.
- (2) GSR No. 933(E) dated 28th October, 1989.
- (3) GSR No. 132(E) dated 09th March, 1990.
- (4) GSR No. 389(E) dated 21st March, 1990.
- (5) GSR No. 338 (E) dated 26th March, 1993.
- (6) GSR No. 609 (E) dated 15th September, 1993.

Civil Supplies Department

Order

10/1/70-CSD (Vol. I) (Part)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (Central Act 10 of 1955), read with Order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Food) G. S. R. No. 800 dated 9th June, 1978 the Government of Goa hereby makes the following order so as to amend the Goa, Daman and Diu Foodstuffs Dealers Licensing Order, 1979, namely:—

1. Short title, extent and commencement.—(1) This order may be called the Goa Foodstuffs Dealers Licensing (Amendment) Order, 1994.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Amendment of clause 7.—In the Goa, Daman and Diu Foodstuffs Dealers Licensing Order, 1979 (hereinafter called the ‘principal Order’) for sub-clause (2), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(2) The following fees shall be chargeable in respect of each licence, namely:—

(A) For issue of licences:

(i) Wholesaler	Rs. 150/-
(ii) Retailer	Rs.100/-

(B) For renewal of Licence or issue of duplicate licence:

- (i) Renewal of wholesaler licence Rs. 75/-
- (ii) Renewal of retailer licence 50/-
- (iii) Issue of duplicate licence to wholesaler when original is lost or destroyed due to fault of the licensee Rs. 150/-
- (iv) Issue of duplicate licence for retailers when original is lost or destroyed due to fault of the licensee Rs. 100/-”

3. Amendment of clause 8.—In sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of the “principal Order” for (1) figures and heading against entries (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) under the item A the following heading and figures shall be respectively substituted, namely:

“ (A) For issue of licence to wholesaler:

- (i) Rs. 2000/-
- (ii) Rs. 1000/-
- (iii) Rs. 500/-
- (iv) Rs. 500/-”

(1) for figures and heading against entries (i) (ii) (iii) and (iv) under item ‘B’ the following heading and figures shall be substituted, namely :

“ (B) FOR ISSUE OF LICENCE TO A RETAILER:

- (i) Rs. 500/-
- (ii) Rs. 300/-
- (iii) Rs. 300/-
- (iv) Rs. 300/-”

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa
S. M. Naik, Joint Secretary (Civil Supplies)

Panaji, 21st September, 1994.

Law (Legal and Legislative Affairs) Department

Notification

10/2/92/LA (Part)

The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 (Central Act 51 of 1993) which has been passed by Parliament and assented to by the President of India on 27-8-1993 and published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1 dated 27-8-1993, is hereby published for general information of the public.

P. V. Kadnekar, Joint Secretary (Law)

Panaji, 24th May, 1994.

The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993**Arrangement of Sections****CHAPTER I****PRELIMINARY****Sections**

1. Short title, extent, commencement and application.
2. Definitions.

CHAPTER II**Establishment of Tribunal and Appellate Tribunal**

3. Establishment of Tribunal.
4. Composition of Tribunal
5. Qualifications for appointment as Presiding Officer.
6. Term of office.
7. Staff of tribunal.

8. Establishment of Appellate Tribunal
9. Composition of Appellate Tribunal
10. Qualification for appointment as Presiding Officer of the Appellate Tribunal.
11. Term of office
12. Staff of the Appellate Tribunal.
13. Salary and allowances and other terms and conditions of service of Presiding Officers.
14. Filling up of vacancies
15. Resignation and removal.
16. Orders constituting Tribunal or an Appellate Tribunal to be final and not to invalidate its proceedings.

CHAPTER III

Jurisdiction, Powers and Authority of Tribunals

17. Jurisdiction, powers and authority of Tribunals.
18. Bar of jurisdiction

CHAPTER IV

Procedure of Tribunals

19. Application to the Tribunal.
20. Appeal to the Appellate Tribunal.
21. Deposit of amount of debt due, on filing appeal.
22. Procedure and powers of the Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal.
23. Right to legal representation and Presenting Officers.
24. Limitation.

CHAPTER V

Recovery of debt determined by Tribunal

25. Modes of recovery of debts.
26. Validity of certificate and amendment thereof.
27. Stay of proceedings under certificate and amendment or withdrawal thereof.
28. Other modes of recovery
29. Application of certain provisions of Income-tax Act.
30. Orders of Recovery Officer to be deemed as orders of Tribunal.

CHAPTER VI

Miscellaneous

31. Transfer of pending cases.
32. Members and staff of Tribunals to be public servants.
33. Protection of action taken in good faith.
34. Act to have over-riding effect.
35. Power to remove difficulties.
36. Power to make rules.
37. Repeal and saving.

THE RECOVERY OF DEBTS DUE TO BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ACT, 1993

AN
ACT

to provide for the establishment of Tribunals for expeditious adjudication and recovery of debts due to banks and financial institutions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the forty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

Preliminary

Short title, extent, commencement and application.— (1) This Act may be called the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 24th day of June, 1993.

(4) The provisions of this Act shall not apply where the amount of debt due to any bank or financial institution or to a consortium of banks or financial institutions is less than ten lakh rupees or such other amount, being not less than one rupee, as the Central Government may, by notification, specify.

2. *Definitions.*— In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “Appellate Tribunal” means an Appellate Tribunal established under sub-section (1) of section 8;

(b) “application” means an application made to a Tribunal under section 19;

(c) “appointed day”, in relation to a Tribunal or an Appellate Tribunal, means the date on which such Tribunal is established under sub-section (1) of section 3 or, as the case may be, sub-section (1) of section 8;

(d) “bank” means—

- (i) a banking company;
- (ii) a corresponding new bank;
- (iii) State Bank of India;
- (iv) a subsidiary bank; or
- (v) a Regional Rural Bank;

(e) “banking company” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (c) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949;

10 of 1949.

(f) “corresponding new bank” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (da) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949;

10 of 1949.

(g) "debt" means any liability (inclusive of interest) which is alleged as due from any person by a bank or a financial institution or by a consortium of banks or financial institutions during the course of any business activity undertaken by the bank or the financial institution or the consortium under any law for the time being in force, in cash or otherwise, whether secured or unsecured, or whether payable under a decree or order of any civil court or otherwise and subsisting on, and legally recoverable on, the date of the application;

(h) "financial institution" means—

(i) a public financial institution within the meaning of section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956; 10 of 1956

(ii) such other institution as the Central Government may, having regard to its business activity and the area of its operation in India, by notification, specify;

(i) "notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette;

(j) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(k) "Recovery Officer" means a Recovery Officer appointed by the Central Government for each Tribunal under sub-section (1) of section 7;

(l) "Regional Rural Bank" means a Regional Rural Bank established under section 3 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976; 21 of 1976

(m) "State Bank of India" means the State Bank of India constituted under section 3 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955; 23 of 1955

(n) "subsidiary bank" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (k) of section 2 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959; 38 of 1959

(o) "Tribunal" means the Tribunal established under sub-section (1) of section 3.

CHAPTER II

Establishment of Tribunal and Appellate Tribunal

3. Establishment of Tribunal.—(1) The Central Government shall by notification, establish one or more Tribunals, to be known as the Debts Recovery Tribunal, to exercise the jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred on such Tribunal by or under this Act.

(2) The Central Government shall also specify, in the notification referred to in sub-section (1), the areas within which the Tribunal may exercise jurisdiction for entertaining and deciding the applications filed before it.

4. Composition of Tribunal.—(1) A Tribunal shall consist of one person only (hereinafter referred to as the Presiding Officer) to be appointed, by notification, by the Central Government.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the Central Government may authorise the Presiding Officer of one Tribunal to discharge also the functions of the Presiding Officer of another Tribunal.

5. Qualifications for appointment as Presiding Officer.—A person shall not be qualified for appointment as the Presiding Officer of a Tribunal unless he is, or has been, or is qualified to be, a District Judge.

6. Term of office.—The Presiding Officer of a Tribunal shall hold office for the term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of sixty years, whichever is earlier.

7. Staff of Tribunal.—(1) The Central Government shall provide the Tribunal with a Recovery Officer and such other officers and employees as that Government may think fit.

(2) The Recovery Officer and other officers and employees of a Tribunal shall discharge their functions under the general superintendence of the Presiding Officer.

(3) The salaries and allowances and other conditions of service of the Recovery Officer and other officers and employees of a Tribunal shall be such as may be prescribed.

8. Establishment of Appellate Tribunal.—(1) The Central Government shall, by notification, establish one or more Appellate Tribunals, to be known as the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, to exercise the jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred on such Tribunal by or under this Act.

(2) The Central Government shall also specify in the notification referred to in sub-section (1) the Tribunals in relation to which the Appellate Tribunal may exercise jurisdiction.

9. Composition of Appellate Tribunal.—An Appellate Tribunal shall consist of one person only (hereinafter referred to as the Presiding Officer of the Appellate Tribunal) to be appointed, by notification, by the Central Government.

10. Qualifications for appointment as Presiding Officer of the Appellate Tribunal.—A person shall not be qualified for appointment as the Presiding Officer of an Appellate Tribunal unless he—

(a) is, or has been, or is qualified to be, a Judge of a High Court; or

(b) has been a member of the Indian Legal Service and has held a post in Grade I of that Service for at least three years; or

(c) has held office as the Presiding Officer of a Tribunal for at least three years.

11. Term of office.—The Presiding Officer of an Appellate Tribunal shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of sixty-two years, whichever is earlier.

12. Staff of the Appellate Tribunal.—The provisions of section 7 (except those relating to Recovery Officer) shall, so far as may be apply to an Appellate Tribunal as they apply to a Tribunal and accordingly references in that section to "Tribunal" shall be construed as references to "Appellate Tribunal" and references to "Recovery Officer" shall be deemed to have been omitted.

13. Salary and allowances and other terms and conditions of service of Presiding Officers.—The salary and allowances payable to and the other terms and conditions of service (including pension, gratuity and other retirement benefits) of the Presiding Officer of a Tribunal or an Appellate Tribunal shall be such as may be prescribed:

Provided that neither the salary and allowances nor the other terms and conditions of service of the said presiding Officers shall be varied to their disadvantage after appointment:

14. Filling up of vacancies.—If, for any reason other than temporary absence, any vacancy occurs in the office of the Presiding Officer of a Tribunal or an Appellate Tribunal, then the Central Government shall appoint another person in accordance with the provisions of this Act to fill the vacancy and the proceedings may be continued before the Tribunal or the Appellate Tribunal from the stage at which the vacancy is filled.

15. Resignation and removal.—(1) The Presiding Officer of a Tribunal or an Appellate Tribunal may, by notice in writing under his hand addressed to the Central Government, resign his office:

Provided that the said Presiding Officer shall, unless he is permitted by the Central Government to relinquish his office sooner, continue to hold office until the expiry of three months from the date of receipt of such notice or until a person duly appointed as his successor enters upon his office or until the expiry of his term of office, whichever is the earliest.

(2) The Presiding Officer of a Tribunal or an Appellate Tribunal shall not be removed from his office except by an order made by the Central Government on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after inquiry,—

(a) in the case of the Presiding Officer of a Tribunal, made by a Judge of a High Court;

(b) in the case of the Presiding Officer of an Appellate Tribunal, made by a Judge of the Supreme Court,

in which the Presiding Officer concerned has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of these charges.

(3) The Central Government may, by rules, regulate the procedure for the investigation of misbehaviour or incapacity of the aforesaid Presiding Officer.

16. Orders constituting Tribunal or an Appellate Tribunal to be final and not to invalidate its proceedings.—No order of the Central Government appointing any person as the Presiding Officer of a Tribunal or an Appellate Tribunal shall be called in question in any manner, and no act or proceeding before a Tribunal or an Appellate Tribunal shall be called in question in any manner on the ground merely of any defect in the constitution of a Tribunal or an Appellate Tribunal.

CHAPTER III

Jurisdiction, powers and Authority of Tribunals

17. Jurisdiction, powers and authority of Tribunal.—(1) A Tribunal shall exercise, on and from the appointed day, the jurisdiction, powers and authority to entertain and decide applications from the banks and financial institutions for recovery of debts due to such banks and financial institutions.

(2) An Appellate Tribunal shall exercise, on and from the appointed day, the jurisdiction, powers and authority to entertain appeals against any order made, or deemed to have been made, by a Tribunal under this Act.

18. Bar of jurisdiction.—On and from the appointed day, no court or other authority shall have, or be entitled to exercise, any jurisdiction, powers or authority (except the Supreme Court, and a High Court exercising jurisdiction under articles 226 and 227 of the Constitution) in relation to the matters specified in section 17.

CHAPTER IV

Procedure of Tribunals

19. Application to the Tribunal.—(1) Where a bank or a financial institution has to recover any debt from any person, it may make an application to the Tribunal within the local limits of whose jurisdiction,—

(a) the defendant, or each of the defendants where there are more than one, at the time of making the application, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain; or

(b) any of the defendants, where there are more than one, at the time of making the application, actually and voluntarily resides or carries on business, or personally works for gain; or

(c) the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises.

(2) Every application under sub-section (1) shall be in such form and be accompanied by such documents or other evidence and by such fee for filing the application as may be prescribed:

Provided that the fee may be prescribed having regard to the amount of debt to be recovered:

Provided further that nothing contained in this sub-section relating to fee shall apply to cases transferred to the Tribunal under sub-section (1) of section 31.

(3) On receipt of the application under sub-section (1), the Tribunal shall issue summons requiring the defendant to show cause within thirty days of the service of summons as to why the relief prayed for should not be granted.

(4) The Tribunal may, after giving the applicant and the defendant an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders on the application as it thinks fit to meet the ends of justice.

(5) The Tribunal shall send a copy of every order passed by it to the applicant and the defendant.

(6) The Tribunal may make an interim order (whether by way of injunction or stay) against the defendant to debar him from transferring, alienating or otherwise dealing with, or disposing of, any property and assets belonging to him without the prior permission of the Tribunal.

(7) The Presiding Officer shall issue a certificate under his signatures on the basis of the order of the Tribunal, to the Recovery Officer for recovery of the amount of debt specified in the certificate.

(8) The application made to the Tribunal under sub-section (1) shall be dealt with by it as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made by it to dispose of the application finally within six months from the date of receipt of the application.

20. Appeal to the Appellate Tribunal.—(1) Save as provided in sub-section (2), any person aggrieved by an order made, or deemed to have been made, by a Tribunal under this Act, may prefer an appeal to an Appellate Tribunal having jurisdiction in the matter.

(2) No appeal shall lie to the Appellate Tribunal from an order made by a Tribunal with the consent of the parties.

(3) Every appeal under sub-section (1) shall be filed within a period of forty-five days from the date on which a copy of the order made, or deemed to have been made, by the Tribunal is received by him and it shall be in such form and be accompanied by such fee as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of forty-five days if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within that period.

(4) On receipt of an appeal under sub-section (1), the Appellate Tribunal may, after giving the parties to the appeal, an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders thereon as it thinks fit, confirming, modifying or setting aside the order appealed against.

(5) The Appellate Tribunal shall send a copy of every order made by it to the parties to the appeal and to the concerned Tribunal.

(6) The appeal filed before the Appellate Tribunal under sub-section (1) shall be dealt with by it as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made by it to dispose of the appeal finally within six months from the date of receipt of the appeal.

21. Deposit of amount of debt due, on filing appeal.—Where an appeal is preferred by any person from whom the amount of debt is due to a bank or a financial institution or a consortium of banks or financial institutions, such appeal shall not be entertained by the Appellate Tribunal unless such person has deposited with the Appellate Tribunal seventy-five per cent of the amount of debt so due from him as determined by the Tribunal under section 19:

Provided that the Appellate Tribunal may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, waive or reduce the amount to be deposited under this section.

22. Procedure and powers of the Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal.—(1) The Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal shall not be bound by the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but shall be guided by the principles of natural justice and, subject to the other provisions of this Act and of any rules, the Tribunal and the appellate tribunal shall have powers to regulate their own procedure including the places at which they shall have their sittings.

(2) The Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal shall have, for the purposes of discharging their functions under this Act, the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, while trying a suit, in respect of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of documents;
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents;
- (e) reviewing its decisions;
- (f) dismissing an application for default or deciding it *ex parte*;
- (g) setting aside any order of dismissal of any application for default or any order passed by it *ex parte*;
- (h) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(3) Any proceeding before the Tribunal or the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of sections 193 and 228, and for the purposes of section 196, of the Indian Penal Code and the Tribunal or the Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be a civil court for all the purposes of section 195 and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

5 of 1908

5 of 1908

45 of 1860

2 of 1974

23. Right to legal representation and Presenting Officers.—(1) A bank or a financial institution making an application to a Tribunal or an appeal to an Appellate Tribunal may authorise one or more legal practitioners or any of its officers to act as Presenting Officers and every person so authorised by it may present its case before the Tribunal or the Appellate Tribunal.

(2) The defendant may either appear in person or authorise one or more legal practitioners or any of his or its officers to present his or its case before the Tribunal or the Appellate Tribunal.

24. Limitation.—The provisions of the Limitation Act, 1963, shall, as far as may be, apply to an application made to a Tribunal.

36 of 1963

CHAPTER V

Recovery of debt determined by Tribunal

25. Modes of recovery of debts.—The Recovery Officer shall, on receipt of the copy of the certificate under sub-section (7) of section 19, proceed to recover the amount of debt specified in the certificate by one or more of the following modes, namely:—

- (a) attachment and sale of the movable or immovable property of the defendant;
- (b) arrest of the defendant and his detention in prison;
- (c) appointing a receiver for the management of the movable or immovable properties of the defendant.

26. Validity of certificate and amendment thereof.—(1) It shall not be open to the defendant to dispute before the Recovery Officer the correctness of the amount specified in the certificate, and no objection to the certificate on any other ground shall also be entertained by the Recovery Officer.

(2) Notwithstanding the issue of a certificate to a Recovery Officer, the Presiding Officer shall have power to withdraw the certificate or correct any clerical or arithmetical mistake in the certificate by sending an intimation to the Recovery Officer.

(3) The Presiding Officer shall intimate to the Recovery Officer any order withdrawing or cancelling a certificate or any correction made by him under sub-section (2).

27. Stay of proceedings under certificate and amendment or withdrawal thereof.—(1) Notwithstanding that a certificate has been issued to the Recovery Officer for the recovery of any amount, the Presiding Officer may grant time for the payment of the amount, and thereupon the Recovery Officer shall stay the proceedings until the expiry of the time so granted.

(2) Where a certificate for the recovery of amount has been issued, the Presiding Officer shall keep the Recovery Officer informed of any amount paid or time granted for payment subsequent to the issue of such certificate to the Recovery Officer.

(3) Where the order giving rise to a demand of amount for recovery of debt has been modified in appeal, and, as a consequence thereof the demand is reduced, the Presiding Officer shall stay the recovery of such part of the amount of the certificate as pertains to the said reduction for the period for which the appeal remains pending.

(4) Where a certificate for the recovery of debt has been received by the Recovery Officer and subsequently the amount of the outstanding demands is reduced as a result of an appeal, the Presiding Officer shall, when the order which was the subject matter of such appeal has become final and conclusive, amend the certificate or withdraw it, as the case may be.

28. Other modes of recovery.—(1) Where a certificate has been issued to the Recovery Officer under sub-section (7) of section 19, the Recovery Officer may, without prejudice to the modes of recovery specified in section 25, recover the amount of debt by any one or more of the modes provided under this section.

(2) If any amount is due from any person to the defendant, the Recovery Officer may require such person to deduct from the said amount, the amount of debt due from the defendant under this Act and such person shall comply with any such requisition and shall pay the sum so deducted to the credit of the Recovery Officer:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any part of the amount exempt from attachment in execution of a decree of a civil court under section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

5 of 1908

(3) (i) The Recovery Officer may, at any time or from time to time, by notice in writing, require any person from whom money is due or may become due to the defendant or to any person who holds or may subsequently hold money for or on account of the defendant, to pay to the Recovery Officer either forthwith upon the money becoming due or being held or within the time specified in the notice (not being before the money becomes due or is held) so much of the money as is sufficient to pay the amount of debt due from the defendant or the whole of the money when it is equal to or less than that amount.

(ii) A notice under this sub-section may be issued to any person who holds or may subsequently hold any money for or on account of the defendant jointly with any other person and for the purposes of this sub-section, the shares of the joint holders in such amount shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be equal.

(iii) A copy of the notice shall be forwarded to the defendant at his last address known to the Recovery Officer and in the case of a joint account to all the joint holders at their last addresses known to the Recovery Officer.

(iv) Save as otherwise provided in this sub-section, every person to whom a notice is issued under this sub-section shall be bound to comply with such notice, and, in particular, where any such notice is issued to a post office, bank, financial institution, or an insurer, it shall not be necessary for any pass book, deposit receipt, policy or any other document to be produced for the purpose of any entry, endorsement or the like to be made before the payment is made notwithstanding any rule, practice or requirement to the contrary.

(v) Any claim respecting any property in relation to which a notice under this sub-section has been issued arising after the date of the notice shall be void as against any demand contained in the notice.

(vi) Where a person to whom a notice under this sub-section is sent objects to it by a statement on oath that the sum demanded or the part thereof is not due to the defendant or that he does not hold any money for or on account of the defendant, then, nothing contained in this sub-section shall be deemed to require such person to pay any such sum or part thereof, as the case may be, but if it is discovered that such statement was false in any material particular, such person shall be personally liable to the Recovery Officer to the extent of his own liability to the defendant on the date of the notice, or to the extent of the defendant's liability for any sum due under this Act, whichever is less.

(vii) The Recovery Officer may, at any time or from time to time, amend or revoke any notice under this sub-section or extend the time for making any payment in pursuance of such notice.

(viii) The Recovery Officer shall grant a receipt for any amount paid in compliance with a notice issued under this sub-section, and the person so paying shall be fully discharged from his liability to the defendant to the extent of the amount so paid.

(ix) Any person discharging any liability to the defendant after the receipt of a notice under this sub-section shall be personally liable to the Recovery Officer to the extent of his own liability to the defendant so discharged or to the extent of the defendant's liability for any debt due under this Act, whichever is less.

(x) If the person to whom a notice under this sub-section is sent fails to make payment in pursuance thereof to the Recovery Officer, he shall be deemed to be a defendant in default in respect of the amount specified in the notice and further proceedings may be taken against him for the realisation of the amount as if it were a debt due from him, in the manner provided in sections 25, 26 and 27 and the notice shall have the same effect as an attachment of a debt by the Recovery Officer in exercise of his powers under section 25.

(4) The Recovery Officer may apply to the court in whose custody there is money belonging to the defendant for payment to him of the entire amount of such money, or if it is more than the amount of debt due, an amount sufficient to discharge the amount of debt so due.

(5) The Recovery Officer may recover any amount of debt due from the defendant by distress and sale of this movable property in the manner laid down in the Third Schedule to the Income-tax Act, 1961

43 of 1961

29. Application of certain provisions of Income-tax Act.—The Provisions of the Second and Third Schedules to the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the income-tax (Certificate Proceedings) Rules, 1962, as in force from time to time shall, as far as possible, apply with necessary modifications as if the said provisions and the rules referred to the amount of debt due under this Act instead of to the income-tax:

Provided that any reference under the said provisions and the rules to the "assessee" shall be construed as a reference to the defendant under this Act.

30. Orders of Recovery Officer to be deemed as Orders of Tribunal.—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 29, an order made by the Recovery Officer in exercise of his powers under sections 25 to 28 (both inclusive), shall be deemed to have been made by the Tribunal and an appeal against such order shall lie to the Appellate Tribunal.

CHAPTER VI

Miscellaneous

31. Transfer of pending cases.—(1) Every suit or other proceeding pending before any court immediately before the date of establishment of a Tribunal under this Act, being a suit or proceeding the cause of action whereon it is based is such that it would have been, if it had arisen after such establishment, within the jurisdiction of such Tribunal, shall stand transferred on that date to such Tribunal:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any appeal pending as aforesaid before any court.

(2) Where any suit or other proceeding stands transferred from any court to a Tribunal under sub-section (1),—

(a) the court shall, as soon as may be after such transfer, forward the records of such suit or other proceeding to the Tribunal; and

(b) the Tribunal may, on receipt of such records, proceed to deal with such suit or other proceeding, so far as may be, in the same manner as in the case of an application made under section 19 from the stage which was reached before such transfer or from any earlier stage or de novo as the Tribunal may deem fit.

32. Members and staff of Tribunals to be public servants.—The Presiding Officer, the Recovery Officer and other officers and employees of a Tribunal and an Appellate Tribunal shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

45 of 1860

33. Protection of action taken in good faith.—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or against the Presiding Officer of a Tribunal or of an Appellate Tribunal or against the Recovery Officer for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder.

34. Act to have overriding effect.—(1) Save as provided under sub-section (2), the provision of the Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act.

(2) The provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Act, 1984, and the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

15 of 1948

63 of 1951

52 of 1963

62 of 1984

1 of 1986

35. Power to remove difficulties.—(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make

29TH SEPTEMBER, 1994

SERIES I No. 26

such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of the period of three years from the date of the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

36. Power to make rules. —(1) The Central Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

a) the salaries and allowances and other terms and conditions of service of the Presiding Officers, Recovery Officers and other officers and employees of the Tribunal and the Appellate Tribunal under sections 7, 12 and 13;

(b) the procedure for the investigation of misbehaviour or incapacity of the Presiding Officers of the Tribunals and Appellate Tribunals under sub-section (3) of section 15;

(c) the form in which an application may be made under section 19, the documents and other evidence by which such application shall be accompanied and the fees payable in respect of the filing of such application;

(d) the form in which an appeal, may be filed before the Appellate Tribunal under section 20 and the fees payable in respect of such appeal;

(e) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

(3) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

37. Repeal and saving. —(1) The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Ordinance, Ord 25 of 1993 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.